



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

while those of *B. alba* are bent upward until mature. I enclose samples from the stock and blood-leaved shoot to illustrate this distinction.—THOS. MEEHAN.

NOTES FROM COLORADO.—The lateral canons of the Arkansas Canon between Canon City and Spike Buck Canon, have generally no running water in them. Where they come down into the main canon is a mass of boulders, rocks and sand spreading fan-like in all directions. This "wash" at the mouths of the canons, three to five hundred feet from the river, is from ten to eighty feet deep. Upon these "washes" bushy trees of *Juniperus occidentalis* that are more than a hundred years old often grow, and *Opuntia arborescens* as much older than twenty as years it has missed forming a new joint, with old bushes of *Bigelovia* and many other species of shrubby plants. Two dead trees of *Pinus ponderosa*, one large and one medium size apparently grew upon one of these washes, but a railway cut uncovering their buried trunks showed that since they had attained their present size, a "water spout" bringing rocks and sand down from the mountains, had formed a new surface about the trees fifteen feet above the old one. Along the base of the mountains on the plains it is not uncommon to find old cottonwood stumps, rotted away, leaving a hole eight or ten feet deep down into the soil which has been washed about them, but the pines, growing in rocky localities can not often be subjected to such catastrophes.—T. S. BRANDEGEE.

REGULAR FLOWER IN PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS.—On May 2d, 1877, I collected near this place a specimen of this plant, which I have carefully preserved in the Herbarium of Purdue University, having a strictly regular flower growing from the apex of one of the spicate racemes. The position of the flower as well as the perfect regularity of the corolla, attracted my attention and I carefully preserved it and in a note pinned upon the sheet on which it was fastened is the following description which I copy:

The flower is salver form in shape, the tube spreading abruptly above, with a regular border of six lobes each a full line in length. The lobes turn back and face outward, the edges being rolled for two thirds of the length of the lobes, giving them the appearance of being acute. At each sinus between the corolla lobes and just within the border, was a gibbous protuberance whose blunt point extended a very little beyond the base of the sinus. The calyx was somewhat irregularly four-lobed, one lobe having a tooth in its margin. The calyx was also split down further on one side than on the other, and